

**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE  
MLRA REGION 11  
Indianapolis, Indiana 46278**

**FIRST AMENDMENT  
TO THE  
CLASSIFICATION AND CORRELATION  
OF THE SOILS OF  
BARTHOLOMEW COUNTY, INDIANA**

**December 2003**

This amendment results from a review of the NASIS database for SSURGO certification.

**AMENDMENT NO. 1**

**Page 5** - Change the Approved map unit name from Deam silt loam, 15 to 30 percent slopes to Deam silt loam, very deep, 15 to 30 percent slopes

**Page 19** - Replace the Descriptions with the following:

<b>LABEL</b>	<b>NAME</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>
DEP	Depression, closed	A shallow, saucer-shaped area that is slightly lower on the landscape than the surrounding area and is without a natural outlet for surface drainage. Typically 0.2 to 2 acres.
ERO	Severely eroded spot	An area where on the average 75 percent or more of the original surface layer has been lost because of accelerated erosion. Not used in map units that are named severely eroded, very severely eroded, or gullied. Typically 0.2 to 2 acres.
ESB	Escarpment, bedrock	A relatively continuous and steep slope or cliff, which was produced by erosion or faulting, that breaks the general continuity of more gently sloping land surfaces. Exposed material is hard or soft bedrock.
ESO	Escarpment, other than bedrock	A relatively continuous and steep slope or cliff, which generally is produced by erosion but can be produced by faulting, that breaks the continuity of more gently sloping land surfaces. Exposed earthy material is nonsoil or very shallow soil.
GPI	Gravel pit	An open excavation from which soil and underlying material have been removed and used, without crushing, as a source of sand or gravel. Typically 0.2 to 2 acres.
GUL	Gully	A small channel with steep sides cut by running water through which water ordinarily runs only after a rain, or after ice or snow melts. It generally is an obstacle to wheeled vehicles and is too deep to be obliterated by ordinary tillage.

LVS	Levee	An embankment that confines or controls water, especially one built along the banks of a river to prevent overflow of lowlands. Levees built according to COE standards.
MPI	Mine or quarry	An open excavation from which soil and underlying material are removed and bedrock is exposed. Also denotes surface openings to underground mines. Typically 0.2 to 2 acres.
MUC	Muck spot	An area within a poorly drained or very poorly drained soil that has a histic epipedon or where the surface is organic. The spot symbol is used only in map units consisting of mineral soil. Typically 0.2 to 2 acres.
ROC	Rock outcrop	An exposure of bedrock at the surface of the earth. Not used where the named soils of the surrounding map unit are shallow over bedrock or where "Rock outcrop" is a named component of the map unit. Typically 0.2 to 2 acres.
SLP	Short, steep slope	Narrow soil area that has slopes that are at least two slope classes steeper than the slope class of the surrounding map unit.
SNK	Sinkhole	A closed depression formed either by solution of the surficial rock or by collapse of underlying caves. Typically 0.2 to 2 acres.
UWT	Unclassified water	Small, natural or man-made lake, pond, or pit that contains water, of an unspecified nature, most of the year. Typically 0.2 to 2 acres.
WDP	Wet depression	A shallow, concave area within poorly or very poorly drained soils that ponds water for intermittent periods and is saturated for appreciably longer periods of time than the surrounding soil. Typically 0.2 to 2 acres.
WET	Wet spot	A somewhat poorly drained to very poorly drained area that is at least two drainage classes wetter than the named soils in the surrounding map unit. Typically 0.2 to 2 acres.

**Page 20 – change the definition and guideline for Unclassified streams to the following:**

Unclassified streams UCDR Streams are not distinguished as either perennial or intermittent. They are less than 100 feet in width on the landscape, or greater than 0.5 inch in length and less than 0.10 inch in width on the atlas sheet.

**Pages 28-40 – Add the following to the Notes To Accompany The Classification And Correlation Of Bartholomew County, Indiana**

**Blocher Series** - The Blocher soils in the severely eroded components of the BlgC3 and BnuD3 map units are dominantly in the fine-loamy particle size class, and therefore, are considered to be taxadjuncts. This difference does not significantly affect the use and management of these soils.

**Cincinnati Series** – Cincinnati soils commonly have a loam texture in the 2Btx horizon which is not defined as part of the Official Series range. Also, the severely eroded Cincinnati soils in the BlgC3 map unit has a fragipan starting between 10 and 20 inches, and therefore the top of the perched water table is less than 2 feet which is outside the Cincinnati Official Series range. These soils are not considered to be taxadjuncts.

**Coolville Series** - The Coolville soils in Bartholomew County have an upper pararock fragment range in the BC and CB horizons of 70 percent which is outside the current Official Coolville Series range. Therefore, the textural modifiers for these horizons are also outside the Coolville Series range. In addition, the soils have the following colors that are outside the Official Series range: value of 5 in the A horizon, and chroma of 6 in the Ap horizon of severely eroded pedons.

**Deam Series** - Delete the third and fourth sentences of the existing note. Add the following: Typically these soils are more than 80 inches to bedrock and, therefore, are correlated as a very deep phase. The typical pedon for the subset taxonomic unit is a county type location.

**Kendallville Series** - The Kendallville soils in Bartholomew County are considered to have an active cation-exchange activity class and, therefore, are considered to be taxadjuncts. This difference does not significantly affect the use and management of these soils.

**Medora Series** - The loess and/or silty materials typically ranges from 30 to 60 inches for the Medora soils in Bartholomew County, which extends beyond the Medora Series Official range of 12 to 36 inches of loess.

**Rarden Series** - The Rarden soils in Bartholomew County have an upper pararock fragment range in the BC and CB horizons of 70 percent which is outside the current Official Rarden Series range. Therefore, the textural modifiers for these horizons are also outside the Rarden RIC.

**Steff Series** - The depth to the seasonal water table is 1.5 to 2.5 feet in the Steff soils in Bartholomew County. This is outside the current Official Series range of 1.5 to 2 feet. This difference does not significantly affect most use and management of these soils.

**Stonehead Series** - The Stonehead soils in the Stonehead, gullied phase (SujD5) have a thinner loess thickness and thinner solum than is typical of Stonehead soils. Acreage of this map unit is limited in Bartholomew County, only 66 acres. This map unit should be examined in more detail during the update of the 1990 Soil Survey of Brown County, Indiana.

**Wawaka Series** – Change the third sentence to read: The underlying outwash is believed to be of Illinoian age with paleosolic properties. Add the following to the existing note: The Wawaka soils also have the following properties outside the Official Series range: neutral reaction in the 2BC or 2CB horizon, and chroma of 6 in the 3Btb, 3BCt, or 3BC horizon.

**Wilbur Series** - The depth to the seasonal water table is 1.5 to 2.5 feet in the Wilbur soils in Bartholomew County. This is outside the current Official Series range of 1.5 to 2 feet. This difference does not significantly affect most use and management of these soils.

**Pages 44-45** – Make the following pen and ink changes to the current Classification table:

Blocher – add \*\* before soil name since certain map units are taxadjuncts

Casco – added mixed mineralogy; Fine-loamy over sandy or sandy-skeletal, **mixed**, superactive, mesic Inceptic Hapludalfs

Cliftycreek - change fine to fine-loamy; **Fine-loamy**, mixed, active, mesic Typic Hapludalfs

Kendallville – change active to superactive; Fine-loamy, mixed, **superactive**, mesic Typic Hapludalfs; also add one \* before series name since the soil is a taxadjunct to the series

Piopolis – change Typic Fluvaquents to Fluvaquentic Endoaquepts; Fine-silty, mixed, active, acid, mesic **Fluvaquentic Endoaquepts**

### Approval Signatures

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